4:Grajdanzev--24-25 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans-1-3
116, 162, 168, 656, 177.16 · Japan
636.16

"Racial Composition of the Population

Since Taiwan is a colonial territory, it is of more than ordinary interest to study the evolution of the racial composition of its population.

After more than forty years of Japanese domination the island thus remains Chinese in character. In 1938 Chinese made up 94 per cent of the population, while the Japanese, who constituted about 2 per cent of the total in 1905, now made up 5.3 per cent. Presumably this figure does not include Japanese soldiers stationed in Taiwan. At the time of the occupation [25] of the island the Japanese entertained high hopes for Japanese immigration

Racial Composition of The Population of Taiwan (1905-1938)

	Oct. 1, 1905 Census		Oct. 1, 1935 Census		Dec. 31, 1937		Dec. 31, 1938	
	Thousands	%	Thousands	%	Thousands	%	Thousands	%
Chinese	2,979.0	97.8	4,990.1	93.86	5,261.5	93.85	5,392.8	93.88
Japanese	59.6	1.93	271.4	5.12	229.3	5.33	308.8	5.37
Foreigners*	8.2	.27	54.1	1.02	46.2	.82	43.4	.75
Total	3,046.9	100.0	5,315.6	100.0	5,609.0	100.0	5,747.0	100.0

* Almost entirely Chinese who are citizens of the Republic of China.

Note:—For 1935, 1937 and 1938 'Chinese' includes also aborigines, numbering about 140,000.

into Taiwan. Climatic conditions are suitable, the density of the population at that time was relatively low and there was no doubt that the island could support much larger numbers than were there. Subsidies were granted to settlers in general and to fishermen in particular and it was thought that in this way the island would be speedily 'japanized.' The results of the first seven years had already brought disappointment:

	Total Japanese arrivals	Total Japanese departures	Remainder
1898	13,214	3,078	10,136
1899	20,743	7,903	12,840
1900	20,995	11,291	9,704
1901	17,841	14,054	3,787
1902	13,821	11,478	2,343
1903	15,892	13,149	2,743
1904	11,564	12,155	591

After the rush of the first three years, when the Japanese administration of the island was organized and many persons were needed for the governmental apparatus, the number of immigrants fell sharply. As was shown above, the growth of the Japanese population

on the island was not due to immigration alone, but also to natural increase. After subtracting this natural increase, the average annual number of immigrants is only 4,000 to 5,000."

4:Grajdanzev--25-26 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 168, 464, 656, 609, 177.16 Japan
636.16

"Since the occupation of the island, the Japanese authorities have forbidden the free immigration of Chinese. Coolies were [26] admitted in limited numbers each year for seasonal work but they were compelled to return to the mainland after the expiration of their contract. Besides the coolie class some Chinese could enter Taiwan for business purposes with the permission of Japanese consular authorities, but they remained Chinese citizens and were treated as foreigners. These two groups of Chinese make up most of the 'foreigners'. The fall in their numbers in 1937 and 1938 is connected with the Sino-Japanese war, for many then preferred to return to China and the total number of 'foreigners' is now comparatively small. Thus the purpose of the Japanese authorities —to exclude the Chinese from the island—has been accomplished, but this has been more than offset by the natural increase of the Chinese population."

4:Grajdanzev--28-29 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 168, 609, 701, 177.17 Japan
636.17

"Greater numbers of Japanese in Taiwan are necessary both for military reasons and for the speedy 'japanization' of the islanders. The military considerations advanced by Takahashi [29] are very interesting for they show that, in spite of forty-five years of Japanese domination, there is still a certain anxiety concerning the loyalty among the Japanese rulers of the Chinese. The island is highly militarized and accustomed to martial discipline and yet the Japanese still consider it necessary to strengthen it militarily. But even Takahashi puts greater stress on the 'japanization' of the natives than on the Japanese immigration. After forty-five years of Japanese domination, after their continuous efforts to increase the number of Japanese there and to 'japanize' the natives, the island remains predominantly Chinese in character, the Japanese forming only about five per cent of the total population, and this state of affairs is bound to continue as long as the natural increase of the Chinese remains at its present high level."

VII. POPULATION GROWTH AND GOVERNMENT POLICY

• 168 The outstanding feature of population growth in Formosa is the constant high birth rate as against the rapidly declining death rate. The natural rate of increase in population has been estimated at 25 or more per thousand.[23] However, in view of the statistics presented by the Department of Civil Affairs[24] and the United Nationas Statistical Office, the rate of natural increase for Formosa may be given as 30 or more. This rate of growth will probably continue as the result of medical improvements, interest in public health shown by the Joint Commission of Rural Reconstruction, the government's indifference to birth control, and the reluctance and financial inability of the people to restrict the number of their family. At this rate, the population will have doubled in less than a quarter of a century.

The results of the population upsurge are obvious. More educational and social institutions will be necessary, or their operations must be expanded, to take care of the increased population. There will be more people to farm the land. The number of jobs in cities and industrial areas probably will not increase as rapidly as the number of your people who seek work each year.

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23. This estimate is based on the vital statistics of the pre-war years as well as on statistics obtained from the household registry. Registration may lack accuracy because of a tendency to over-record the number of births and under-record the number of deaths.

24. China News Press, op. cit., p. 77.

168 Because agricultural frontiers are becoming scarce, a tremendous acceleration in industrialization and expansion of non-agricultural employment will be essential to the welfare of the people.

Although the problems of growth have been discussed by many people, the government has not taken any steps to regulate the increase in population. In fact, officials avoid discussion of birth control and attempts at public discussion of the subject are not encouraged.[25] Some war-minded leaders believe that high birth rates should be maintained so that there will be many young people available for conscription. The government does not prohibit the use of contraceptive devices, but many people do not have the opportunity to buy or the money to pay for these devices, which must be imported at the expense of the country's dollar reserve.[26] In the meantime, there is no prospect that the government will take strong countermeasures against the increase in population. Nor is there any urgent feeling on the part of the populace that this growth in population somehow must be halted.

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25. Geroge Barclay, A Report on Taiwan's Population to the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, Princeton University Press, 1954, pp. 100-101.

26. Ibid.